MONDAY, AV , GUST 8, 1864. A I AM DEAD.

cck owers rare
when the serve of those they love. When I am dead. Ne woful human groan, No friends to week; But where I'm lying low Let the soft spring winds blow, And dewes make hilling moon, And cos me to my alcop.

Lay no stone above My triefy head.

Lay so stiffing tombetone there;
The clowers will spring up thick and fair;
The violets love.

The early dead.

—All the Fear Mound.

PALSE PRIENDS.

When I was still a boy, and mother's pride, A higger boy spoke up so kind,
"If you do like, I'll treat you with a ride
In this wheel-barrow here," So I was blind
To what he had a working in his mind,
And mounted for a passenger inside; And mounted for a passenger inside; And coming fo a puddle pretty wide. He tipped me in, grinning back behind. So when a person comes to me pretty thick, And shakes my hand, where once he passed

by,
And tells me be would do me this or that,
I can't hele thinking of the big boy's trick;
An then for all I can but wag my hat,
And thank him, I do feel a little shy.

THE POISON CHAMBER OF PARIS.

Esting aside all reference to the political crimes committed during the long reign of Louis the Pourieenib—the "grand monarque" of wornout badition—there were many social stains which sadly dimmed its reputed splendor. Amongst these, the series of events which French writers call L'affaire des poisons, is undoubtedly the post remarkable, though it has been made—at least in modern times—no very prominent subject of discussion. The trial of the Marchioness de Britwilisers, for poisoning her father, brothers, and other victims, has usually absorbed public attention, as if she and her immediate accomplices were simply associated in guilt that was special to themselves; but this Brinvilliors case was far from being an isolated one.

On the contrary, it was but the precursor of a general system of poisoning. Society, tainted by the very worst vices, was widely infected by the desire which prempted La Brinvilliers to her many murders. It was even believed that secret laboratories existed in Paris, where rained spend-thritte, members of disunited families, and impatient heritors, might obtain untraccable poison that was to make them tich, by removing the objects of their hate. This belief, or the apprehension arising from it, was not confined to the vulgar, but was shared by the very judges who condemned La Brinvilliers, as may be seen, by the directions given to the priest who confessed her before her execution, by the First President, Lambignon, who said —"It is in the interest of the public that her crimes should perish with her, and that she should forcarm us, by the declaration of all she knows, against the consequences which may arise from that knowledge," In this expectation the judges were disappointed.

The Marchioness de Brinvilliers was executed on the Volb of July 1570.

sequences which may arise from that knowledge." In this expectation the judges were disappointed.

The March'oness de Brinvilliers was executed
en the 16 h of July, 1676. A little more than a
year afterwards—that is to say on the 21st of
September, 1677—an anonymous letter was
found in a confessional of the Jesuits' church, in
the Rue Saint Antoine, in Paris, in which it was
stated that a plot existed for poisoning both the
king and the dauphin. This letter greatly disturbed the Sieur La Reynle, the LicatenantGeneral of Police, to whom it was brought, and
he set to work at once to endeavor to discover its
author. Eventually, he laid hands on Louis
Vaneus and Robert de in Mirce. It was ascertained that Vaneus, who studied alchamy, was
a manufacturer of love philters, and worse, having poisoned the Duke of Savoy some years before, while the other was his agent.

La Reynie pursued a system of induction, and
gradually got at several persons, namely. La
Besse, the widow of a horse-dealer; La Vigonreux, the wife of "a woman's tailor;" one Nax,
and a woman named Lagrange. The two latter
were convicted of preparing polisons, condemned
to death, and executed on the 6th of February,
1679. At the same time evidence was taken
ngainst La Bosse and Vigoureux, the result of
which was the arrest, on the 12th of March, of a
certain Catharine Deshayes, the wife of a jeweler,
named Aux ina Mauvaisin, or Voisin, as she was
returning from mass in the church of NotreDame de-Bonne-Nouvelles—bad news for many
of the great ones of Paris. From the date of La
Voisin's arrest the poisoning affair assumed unexpected dimersions.

Although the judges were enjoined to exercise

Although the judges were enjoined to exercise the atmost discretion, a rumor soon spread throughout Paris that the highest in rank and the nearest to the throne were compromised by La Voisin; and one fine day, the 23d of January, 1680, warrants were issued for the apprehension of the Count de Clermont, a prince of the House of Bearbon, the Duchess de Bouillon, the Princess de Tingry, lady of the queen's palace, the Marchioness d'Alluye, the Counters du Roure, Madame de Polignac, the Duke of Luxembourg, and others of equal position, and that some of them had been conveyed to the Bastile. It was sem had been conveyed to the Bastile. It was so stated that a sister of the Duchess de Bouiliso stated that a sister of the Duchess de Boult-lon, the Countess de Solssons, Mazarin's nicce, she who had been the first favorite of the king, and was the superintendent of the queen's house-hold, had, through the indulgence of Louis the Fourteenth, been allowed to quit Paris in all haste, and thus escape the misfortune which had befallen the rest.

haste, and thus escape the mistortune which had befallen the rest.

Louis the Fourteenth behaved tolerably well in this affair. He determined to prosecute all con-cerbed in it without distinction of rank. But it must not be forgotten that the lives threatened were his own, and those of members of his family. The king's instructions were most prewere his own, and those of members of his family. The king's instructions were most precise, and free from partiality. The more the inquiry was prosecuted the wider the implications, and the number of the proposed victims extended. The personages endangered, besides the king and the dauphin, were the minister Colbert, Mademoiselle de la Valliere, and the Duchess de Fontanges; while the Duchess de Vivonne and Madame de Montespan herself were included as participators in the meditated crime.

- La Reynic, who had orders to send a report of the luddial proceedings every day both to Colbert.

the indicial proceedings every day both to Colbert and Louvois, relates that on the 6 h of February, 1880, he presented himself at the king's "levee" at 8t. Germains, and that his majesty said to at St. Germains, and that his majesty said to him several things of importance ("phinicurs rhosseds consequence"), adding that it "was necessary to make war on another crime," which he did not otherwise explain. The mystery which he did not otherwise explain. The mystery which attaches to these words La Reynie does not unfold, but the papers which he has left, and which still exist in the Imperial Library of Paris, and elsewhere, make it apparent that all the interrogations put to the prisoners, with their replies, were not indiscriminately shown to all the indees, in order that facts should not be divulged which were intended solely for the information of the king, of Colbert, and of Louvois.

Exceptionally, written on dying sheets, these

were intended solely for the information of the king, of Coibert and of Louvois.

Exceptionally, written on flying sheets, these examinations could casily be destroyed, and thus a commission was constituted within a commission. It was header, intended that the e-papers should be burned, but, as always happens in euch cases, injunctions of this strict nature are never obeyed; and the originals, as well as copies of them, remain to this hour, which enable us in a great degree to reconstruct the trial, the gravity of which the public of that day was far from suspecting. Amongst these papers are some which colbert has characterized as "sacrilege, profanation, abomination—things too execratic to be set down on paper"—but their nature may be guessed at by referring to Dulaure's "Flistory of Paris," though he, too, speaks of it with a certain retreace. Omitting, then, all such defails, we turn to the actual trial of La Voisin, the real object of which was to enable the king to ascertain if there were actually near his person, and enjoying his intimacy, those who had conceived the idea of pudicoling him, or of causing him to swallow whilters which should eventually preduce the tame effect.

The magnitude of this crial may be conceived treate the fact that no fetter than two hundred the set that no fetter than two hundred.

The magnitude of this crial may be conceived from the fact that no feter than two hundred and forty-six persons were included in the accuration, thirty-six of whose were put to death after undergoing the ordinary and extraordinary "quastion" (totture), while of these whose lives were spared, some were condesined to perpetual amprisonment, the galleys, and exile, and the rest subtrarily detained in confinement for the reasonables of their days. The most guilty of the head were condemned for poissing, sorcery, and their days. The most guilty of the head were condemned for poissing, sorcery, and their days. The most guilty of the sacrifice of infants; and fortune-telling, however simple the fair may now appear, was looked upon as the root of the general evil. La Reynic tells us that in the combession of La Bosse (before she was burnt), she made use of these expressive vords:—The best thing that can be done is to the terminate the cattre class of desiers in palmistry, who are the ruin of wassau of quality and others, their weakness being soon found out and acted upon at once when it is discovered.

The fee tune-teller was, in fact, the grand second of the feet weakness being soon found out and acted upon at once when it is discovered.

The feet une-teller was, in fact, the grand second of band gifts we the least of the read uninary for the king himself had doubts, appears by the following letter, written by him to the Duke for bond gifts we the lewels' wife La Voisin, where for most in vogue of these gives for band gifts we the lewels' wife. La Voisin, where for most in vogue of these gives for band gifts we the lewels' wife. La Voisin, where yet the king himself had doubts, appears by the following letter, written by him to the Duke for band gifts we the lewels' wife. La Voisin, where yet the provided the most in vogue of the gifts of receiving from him the news of the young duchess death; on the 28th of Jane, 1971 — Sajurdsy, ten of jock. Although I have

wife. Finding that this pursuit brought in too little, she resolved to specialists on public credibility by telling fortunes by cards and drawing horoscopes, accomplishments which were the precursors only of a more lucrative but more dangerous profession, that of selling poisons and phillers. The manner of La Voisin's arrest was in this wise.—Denounced by one of the first batch of prisoners made by La Raynie, she was taken the day before presenting a petition to the hing in favor of a lever of here, a military officer named Blessis, and, once in the unrelenting gripe of the law, the herself became a general accesser.

According to her statements, she had been con-suited for several years by the Countess de Roure and Madame de Polignac, who were de-sirons of securing the king's love, and getting rid of Madameterle La Valliere. She declared that the Countess de Sois-ons, desperate at seeing that Louis the Foorteenth remained faithful to his mistress is soile of the realls employed to detarb the Courtess de Soissons, desperate at seeing that Louis the Foorteenth remained faithful to his mistress in spite of the spells employed to detain him from her, had said —"If he does not return to me, and I cannot get her turned off, my vengence shall go the length of making away with them both." But, however she might attempt to screen herself by denouncing others, enough of actual crime was proved against La Voisin to cause her condemnsation, and after the usual smoont of torture she was burnt alive on the 22d of February, 1689. Her judges seem to have been in a burry to execute La Voisin, while the greater part of her titled accomplices were still under arrest, with nothing proved against them.

The affair was certainly complicated by her death, as it put a stop to further revelations on the part of the person best qualified to make them. But whether they were equally capable or not of throwing light on the great mystery, other accesses soon appeared in the person of La Voisin's daughter, of a woman named Filastre, and of two priests—Lesage and Guibourg—who made avewal of certain facis, which, immediately communicated by Colbert and Louvois, made a great impression on the king. A letter from Louvois to La Reynic, dated the 18th of October, 1679, informs the licutenant-general of police that he had been the evening hefore to Vincennes. 1679, informs the lieutenant-general of police that he had been the evening before to Vincennes, where Lesage was confined and that he had promised him his life if he made a full confession.

mised bim his life if he made a full confession.

To this Lesage, who was an almoner in the family of Montmorency, at first agreed, but after-wards drew back. When, however, the girl La Voisin spoke out after her mother's execution, Lesage no longer hesitated, but said he must see, in the first instance, what it was the younger La Voisin had revealed. According to her declaration, the object of her mother in seeking to present a petition to the king was to take the opportunity of poisoning him by giding certain powdore. sent a petition to the king was to take the opportunity of poisoning him by gliding certain powders
in his pocket and scattering them on his handkerchief. She declared that for years past her
mother had had relations with Madame de Montespan; that one of her women, the Demoiselle Desceillets, "who concealed her name,
but she knew her perfectly," had been many
times with her mother, to whom she gave
letters; that every time Madame de Montespan
had feared "some diminution of the king's fondness for her," La Voisin was informed of it, and
instructed to procure masses and send tove powders for the king to take; and that finally, these
practices having failed, Madame de Montespan
had resolved to carry matters to extremity by
employing two of her mother's creatures. Romane
and Berrand, both of whom were arrested, to
introduce themselves into the apartment of Mademoiselle de Fontanges to sell her poisoned stuffs
and gloves. The girl Voisin also spoke of a
mass performed by the Abbe Guibourg in the
presence of an English nobleman, who bad promised a hundred thousand livres if the king
culd be poisoned.

There were numerous inconsistencies and save-

auld be poisoned.

There were numerous inconsistencies and sevecald be poisoned.

There were numerous inconsistencies and several lies, no doubt, in the girl's declaration, but La Reynie laid stress upon it because—whatever they might have been worth—it was, in many respects, in conformity with the revelations afterwards made by more credible witnesses. The Abbe Lessge, for instance, declared in his interrogatory of the 16th November, 1680, that he had seen the Demoiselle Describes with a foreigner at the house of La Voisin. Their project was to poison the king, that they might share a large sum of money which the foreigner had promised them, and then escape from France. Lesage added that, were he at his latest torments, he was able to say nothing else, except this:—that in the early part of the summer of 1675, Madame de Montespan, being desirous of maintaining her credit, La Veisin and Describes worked, or made pretence of working, for her; but that in reality poweriers to insure the King's love for the Marchioness, they turned her to account by giving her conducts. chioness, they turned her to account by giving her powders which, taken in constant doses, would have been a certain poison. For this pur-po-e, mixtures, containing arsenic and corrosive sublimate, had been given to Describers, and a

sublimate, had been given to Describets, and a person named Vantier, an artist in poisons, had manufactured similar powders combined with snuff. The facts stated by the Abbe Guibourg confirmed the preceding depositions, which assumed a character of greater gravity from the circumstance of the connection between Describets and La Voisin, the latter having always formally denied that they knew each other. In this respect, therefore, it was clear that La Voisin had lied, unless, indeed the depositions of her danghter and the priests were false.

The revelations of Filastre were still more of impromising. This woman, a worthy rival of La Veisin, carried on a regular trade in poisons, and was convicted, besides the most exerable

and was convicted, besides the most excerable acts of wickedness, of having sucrificed one of her own children to obtain its blood. One witness declared to have seen a writing in which she had made a formal compact with the devil to insere her all she desired to obtain from people of quality; that the Duchess de Vivoune, who sught to succeed her si ter-in-law, Madime de Montespan, in the king's favor, was named in this paper; and that there was commothing in it about Fouquet being re-established in the place of Colbert, whose death was demanded. According to the Abbe Lesage, Madame de Vivoune had moreower signed a paper, in conjunction with the

the Abbe Lesage, Madame de Vivonue had more-over signed a paper, in conjunction with the Ducheas d'Angouleme and Madame de Vitry, by which it was formally agreed to procure the death of Madame de Montespan.

But to the question—on the 30th of September, 1680, La Fliastre declared, amongst other things, that the Abbe Guibourg had said mass in a cellar over a compact between Madame de Montespan and a person of quality, having for its object the death of Colbert. Upon these and similar reve-lations, however, no reliance could be placed, for in her last confession, sherrly before her execu-tion, La Filastre teld the priest that what she had said of Madame de Monte pan was not true, being said of Madame de Monte pan was not true, being influenced to make them by the severity of the torture, and the dread of its being reapplied. There were discrepancies enough in these ac-

curations, but they produced a very painful effect on Louis the Fourteenth's mind, as appears from a voluminous series of extracts from the examinations made by Colbert bimself: from the servations of Charle Duplessis, a celebrated advocate of the time, to whom they were submitted; and from the letters writ on on the subject by Louwois to the king and the lieutenant-gene-

rd of police.

It did, however, plainly appear that the highest personinges at court, the king, the queen, the dauphin, Colbert, the Duchese de la Walliere, the ramphin, Colbert, the Duchess de is a saliere, the Duchess de Fortanges, might have been the objects of criminal attempts, the pressumed authors of which were the Countess de Somsons, the Marchioness de Montespan, the Duchess de Wavance, and Fouquet or his agents, while Madaare de Montespan was herself in danger from impatient rivals. The similation of Colbert was quite pecaliar, numerous witnesse concurring in the assertion that his life was threatened and one of his tion that his life was threatened, and one of his ton that his life was threatened, and one of his own letters has a tendency to continu their declarations. "As my stomach is ill at case." he wrote, on the 19th of November, 1672, "I have for some time adopted a very careful regimen. I discalone, and take only a chicken and soup at that meal. In the evening I can a bit of tread and some broth."

This regimen, which was communicated to Lafleyne, made him suspictous of the cause, and accept his instructions he direct, attention to

Heynie, made him suspictous of the cause, and in one of his instructions he directs attention to "the time when M. Colbert was ill," and desires that search may be made for "a servant who had been tampered with." One thing is carious at this business: I ouvois never once mentions the name of Madame de Montespan, though the papers of Colbert and La Reynie sufficiently all up the gap, and in reading those of the lieutenant general of police, the fluctuating opinions of the king respecting the accurations made against his mistress, may be traced from day to day.

Much that was alleged against her was, without doubt, of too monstrous a nature to be true,

Much that was alleged against her was, without doubt, of too monstrons a nature to be true, but La Reynie had too much experience of criminal proceedings readily to accept denials of former statements when the facts were there to show that there was good reason for having made them, and in one of his papers he says.—The denial made by La Voisin to the last, of having any knowledge of Mademoiselle Descrillets, is rendered the more suspicious by her obelinate persistence in it, because it has been proved that there was intercourse between them, and if Mademoiselle Descrillets herself denies that intercourse, it appears that that circumstance ought to increase our suspicion.

AND ADDRESS AND A SECURIOR AND AND

for some time expected the news you send, it has not the less surprised and made me sorry (me facker). I see by your letter that you have given all the necessary orders for executing what I commanded. You have only to continue that which you have begun. Remain as long as your presence is necessary, and then come and give me an account of everything. You tell me nothing of Father Bourdal no. As to the desire to open the body, I think, it it can be avoided, it will be better not to do so. Address a compliment on my part to the brothers and sisters, and assure them that they will always find me disposed to give them marks of my protection. "Lours." for some time expected the news you send, it has

As heartless a letter this as could well be written, all the desire of the royal writer being evidently to prevent further scandal the difficulties which surreinsed the case increasing with every fresh step taken to throw light upon it. La Reynie appears to have felt this, and to have become embarrassed as to the way is which he should further proceed. In a letter to Louvois, writen on the 11th of October, 1689, he admits that he cannot penetrate the darkness by which he is environed, and asks for further three for reflected, though he owns, that, after having reflected, though he owns, that, after having reflected he may probably be in the position of reging less what he ought to do. La Reynie was evidently bewildered in a labyrinth of denunciations, and the trial seemed likely to last forever, if the milister Collers had not decided to take up the question. He saw that its continued agitation must have the effect of compromising, and might, possibly, convict Madame de Montespan and Madame de Vivonne, with both of whom he was connected by family alliances, and of turning to the disadvantage of royalty itself.

He accordingly desired the advocate Duplessis, of whom mention has been already made, to lend his aid in bringing the matter to a crisis by considering what course had better be adopted towards the general body of the prisoners. There were, he observed, three ways of proceeding — To entinue the trial, which was not now the wish of the king; to pass sentence on the most entity such as Leage, Guibourg, and the girl As heartless a letter this as could well be writ-

To entinue the triat, which was not now the wish of the king; to pass sentence on the most guilty—such as Leage, Guibourg, and the girl Veisin; or to transport without sentence the whole for (tantes cescannilles) to Canada, Cayenno, the American islands, at St. Domingo. Colbert nimel? preferred the adoption of the second expedient, on the condition of also confining some twenty of the misons wenty of the minor culprits in one of the prisons near Paris, and of keeping the rest "ou recret ke

us rigonreuz."
Duplessis eagerly took up the matter, but it Dupleasis eagerly took up the matter, but it is mor necessary for us to follow the details of his arguments and opinions with reference to the persons of quality chiefly compromised, set ferth, as we have found them, by M. Pierre Clement, of the Institute of France, who has examined all the original documents bearing upon the question, the conclusion at which he arrived being the essential point. After pointing out, as Colbert had done, that various courses might be taken, he advised that all the prisoners should be summarily dealt with, instituting strongly upon the necessity of putting no more of them to the question, and that all the proceedings should be burnt. With certain reservations, the advice of Duplessis prevailed. The papers were not destroyed, nor were all the prisoners sentenced; but sacrifices enough were made.

La Reynie's report tells us how the majority of the accused were disposed of—the canadle, be it remembered, and not the king's mistresses or it remembered, and not the king's mistresses of the courtiers who had been implicated in these dangerous and disrepumble transactions. Thirty-six persons were put to death, among whom were La Voisin (the cleer), La Filastre, La Vigereux, a cerain Madame de Carada, several priests, and Jean Maillard, an auditor of accounts, a suspect-ed agent of Fouquet. A great number under-went imprisonment and deportation, and no fewer than eighty were detained by the king's order, and indement susrended over not the less

fewer than eighty were detained by the king's order; and indgment suspended over not the lesst guilty of the series—such as the girl Voisin, Lesage Guibourg, and several others, whose depositions had pressed most heavily on Madame de Montespan, and the Duchess de Vivoone. What became of these people was never known, though the regiters of the Bastille and remoter fortresses on'd doubtless have told.

Constituted by leiters patent in the mouth of April, 1679, the Chamber of the Arsenal (or "Poison Chamber") was not dissolved till the end of July, 1681, a period of rather more than three years. The fact was announced in a letter from the king to the Chamelior Boucherat, in which it was stated that the principal authors of the crimes which had been brought to the knowledge of the commissuries of the court having been punished, it had been deemed advisable to dissolve the Chamber, at the same time providing been punished, it had been deemed advisable to dissolve the Chamber, at the same time providing for the safety of the public. A royal ordonnance was also issued about the same time, the preamble of which set forth that "a great number of magi-cians and enchanters, lately arrived in France from foreign countries, had made many dupes and victims by practising vain curiosities and superstitions, and mingled sorcery and poisoning with imniety and sarrileze."

with implety and sacrilege."
To remedy this evil, Louis the Fourteenth decreed that all fortune-tellers of both sexes should immediately leave the kingdom, and then or dered the penalty of death to be inflicted on whoseever should be convicted of having per-formed those sacringuous and atominable masses, which had been one of the principal crimes borne witness to in the late trial. The sixth article of the ordennance showed the uncertainty of the Chamber respecting the agency amongst the number, not only those which may cause sudden and violent death, but those also which cause illnesses by gradually undermining bealth, whether the said poisons are simple, natural, or compounded by artistic means." Finally, another article, which betrayed one of the chief pre-occupations of La Reynie, probithe chief pre-occupations of La Reynie, prohibited the employment as medicaments of certain creatures, such as serpens, toads, vipers, &c., without special permission, an injunction bearing on the isve-powders de thied for the king by Mydame de Monte-pan, according to the testimony of various witnesses. What degree of calpability attached to the imperious favorite and the rest of the great personages involved in the wide-spread accessation which led to the establishment of the Poison Chamber of Paris, must rether be inferred than declared but the worsh

SIR BOYLE'S BULLS.

picions.

rather be inferred than declared, but the morals of the time were such as to justify the worst sus

We have all heard of Sir Boyle Roche's blun-We have all heard of Sir Boyle Roche's blunders. Dickens gives us an account of some of those which happily are preserved. In one of his speeches he said:—"Sir, I would give up half—nay, the whole of the Constitution to preserve the remainder." This, however, was parliamentary. Hearing that Admiral Howe was in quest of the French, he remarked somewhat pleasantly, that "the Admiral would sweep the French fleet off the face of the earth." By and by came dangerous times of disaffection, and honest men's lives were insecure. Sir Boyle writes from the country to a triend in the capital this discouraging view of his position.—"You may judge," to says, "of our state, when I tell you that wit this with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

in the other."
On another occasion, when the famous letters to the Public Advertiser were attracting universal attention, hir Boyle was heard to complain bitterly of the attacks "of a certain anonymous writer called Junius." He is was who recounted

terly of the attacks "of a certain anonymous writer called Junius." He it was who recounted that marvellous performance in grømmastics, when, in a tumnit of loyalty, he "stood prostrate at the feet of his sovereign." He it was who denounced in withering language the apost ite politicien who "turned his back upon himself." He it was who introduced to public notice the ingenious but partially confused metaphor of the rat. "Sir," he said, addressing the Speaker of the Irish Haue, "I smell a rat. I see him donting in the air. But mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud."

There was a famous speech which confounded generations. "I don't see, Mr. Speaker, why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterily. What has posterily ever done for us?" He was a little disconcerted by the hirse of laughter that followed, and proceeded to explain his meaning. "By posterily, sir, I do not mean our ancestors, but those who come immediately after them." His invitation to the gentleman on his travels was hospitable and well meant, but equivocal. "I hope, my lord, if you over come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night." He it was who stood for the proper dimensions of the wine-bottle, and proposed to Parliament that it should be made compulsory that "every pint bottle should contain a quart." Very pleasant and yet perfectly intelligible was that "every pint bottle should contain a quart." Very pleasant and yet perfectly intelligible was his maaning, though it unhappily took the bowine shape, in his rebuke to the shoemaker when getting shoes made for his gouty limbs :- 'I told you to make one larger than the other, and in-stend of that you have made one smaller than the

-Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, is writing articles in London in favor of the Danes. -A new spider has been discovered at the Ararat diggings in Australia. It is about half the size of the common threatula, and is beanded longitudinally, with alternate stripes of very dark green and grey. The back is furnished with a lind of slicil, to which there are fifty entrances, from which young spiders may be seen leaving and again returning after a short stay outside. -Thomas L. Harris, in a poem entitled "An Epic of the Starry Heavens," published in 1854,

other, just the opposite.

has the following prediction:or following prediction:—

Orgarth, there doth even new for thee await a fisce, red configuration, that shall sweep All forms of wrone like aparks into the deep. Thy tooler Trians, Earth, who build on high To impleas Blaty ion of Slavery,
Sessing is a supe the approaching itsed, shall be scattered; their very four-prints none shall see, The flowers of love and liberty shell bloom

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TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., shifthilly adjusted by C.H. NERDLES, cor. of TWELFTR and RACE Streets. Ladded Department for same, confidenced by laddes, TWELFTR Street, first door below Race. FWELFTR Street, first door below Race. band, consisting in part, of Trusses, Supportors, Showledge Bracia, Bults. Bandages, Eleastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Rooth, &c.

PHILADRLPHIA SURGEONS'
BANDAOR DESTITUTE, No. 14 North
SINVII Street, above Market. Ruptures
ratically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Freeniam Patent
Gradualing Presence Trues. Rupturor Elastic Bells,
Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Cruiches, &c. Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT, my25-19 THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.

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Approved and adopted SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldlers, Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 213 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.

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ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 730 CHESNUT Street. WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,

Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Sirger & Baker Sewing Machine.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All sirnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Hale und Repaired at the new office of LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 100 N. Elightit Street. No. 105 K. RIGHTH Street, (Over ten years with Singer & Co.) Ladies taught to operate.

ESTEVS TITOTTAGE ORGANS,

and Drawing Room. For sale only by P. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assertment of the Perfect Melodoon
containtly on hand.

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Mag 18. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND POHLET GOODS,
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Pans, Head Dresses, Prench Jewelry, Leather Goods, Work Boxes, my 15-2m

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Above Chesnut, Philadelphia. MANUFACTURER OF FLAGS, BANNERS,

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Banners, Regimental and Company Flugs, Swords, Saskes, Baits, Passantis, Epuniets, Hate, Caps, Canteons, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Mavy A liberal discount allowed to the trade. myto-2m

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A very destrable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Bouse, Parlors, &c., Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PEES, (LOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED, jal7-ly Clock Trimmings of every description.

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All business conferences.

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EDMUND & SOUDER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF,

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DEAN STICK ENGINE AND BOILER Works - Nr. . LEVY, Fractical and Theoretical Engineers, Mandimet. Roller-makers, Blackamiths and Franciers, having his may years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repair, the Marier and River Englines, high and low pressure, Iron Builers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Englines of all sizes, Mariso, River, and Stationary; having seas of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure. First Tubniar, and Cylinder Boilors, of the best Fernayivanis charcoal from, Forthura, of all sixes and Rinds; inch and brase Castings of all descriptions; Boil-turning, Serves-conting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Brawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The anteerfhers have ample whart-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, shocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & BON.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to other below the tost price of a superior article. MARUEL W. BESS, BROAD Street, above Stars, eact rice, sells the punning Eagle. Volls, best and price indused Egy and Stove sizes, 611; Large Not, 810 purset mined Egg and Stove size, \$11, Large For, \$11 per ton. Consumers should make their purchases at once, pre-propp to another sevence.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

THROAT DISPASES, CATARRH.

Those who ander from these maladies have now the very heat opportunity for finding relect. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VOS MOSCHIERKER is and withrestly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the read of the dispase to whigh it is div. cotal, and cradicaling it with wonderful rapidity. The application is paintens. Office, No. 1677 WALNUT Street.

To the Deaf,—1 r. Van Moschisker, Amriet, No. 1677 W limit street, operand most successfully on my early resorting me to perfect bearin. I suffered from what the physicians called a three-sing of the dram of the ear.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864. This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, secential mound of the dram. Philadelphia and the defenses. Thave been treated by unnetone physicians without receiving any beneal. Some mouths such I applied to Dr. You Moschisker, who has accomplished a perfect circ.

Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tiedal, Merchante.

No. 24 to Read Street.

Private residence, No. 72 Georg street.

EYE.—Dr. YON MOSCHIZHEEER can be consulted on THROAT DISEASES, CATARRIL.

EYE - Dr. VON MORCHZIRKER can be consulted or all a mindles of the Kys. The SURVICAL operations to restors fight shiftedly performed. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street, Where hundreds or similar testimonials as the above on

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND

If to gain admiring eyes; If to cause invideous sinks; If to be a blooming flower, Fading, dylag in an bour—Brauty l It to have a host of friends; Effor yies to me a amendal If a min high born bood to wed; If a murble stone when dead—Wearipe If so live threescore and tell,
Wishing it e as long again;
B to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to greate—HELLTH If you wish a life of pleasures; If you value this world's treasures; If every comfs t you would see Take my mayor, and wish all three

Then, having Pealth, Wealth, and Beauty, You'll be prepared for every duty. You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful prussal of Dr. WILLIAM YOU'VG'S New
Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read
by every one, Sold by Booksellers gene ally, and at the
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HENRY SIMONS. UNITED STATES NATIONAL WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 591 NEW MARKET Street, And Factory, corner of SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

AB and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adopted to Army, Bond, Sutter or Finnishing purposes. All work warranted.

EFF-Orders promptly attended to. ist-tf

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMONE RAILROAD.
CHANGE 'F HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1884.
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 433 (Express, Mondays excepted), 845 A.
M. 12 M., 230 a. 41 50 D. P. M.
Chrester at 8 35, 11 15 A. M., 120, 250, 470, 670 and 11 00
P. M. Minimum at 450 (Mundays excepteds, 8'05, 11'15 A.M. 120, 220, 420, 6'06, 10'30 and 11'00 P. M. New Canle at 8'95 A. M. and 4'50 P. M. Dover at 8'95 A. M. and 4'50 P. M. Muford at 8'65 A. M.

Mirrod at 8 50 A. M.

Salisbury at 8 50 A. M.

Salisbury at 8 50 A. M.

THAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Ballimore at 8 45, 9-10 A. M. (Express), 1 10, 25 and 9 70 P. M.

Wilmington at 1 48, 8 45, 3 A. M., 12 28, 1, 1 45, 4 00, 4 38, 7 and 9 10 P. M.

Salisbury at 1 145, A. M.

Mirrod at 2 45 P. M.

Hover at 6 10 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

New Caste at 8 2 A. M. and 8 27 P. M.

Chester at 7 40, 9 40 A. M., 1 20, 2 45, 4 43, 5 00, 7 58, 9 40

T. M.

M. Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations 10-25 P. M. Leave Haltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at TRAINS FOR BALTIMOFE.

Leave Chaster at 840 A. M., 595 and H 95; M.

Leave Wilmington at 5755, 925 A. M., 540 and H 40

M.

oreight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places
at 7-45 P.
SUNDAYN:—Only at 4-30 A. M. +10-30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4-30 A. M., 10-30,
and 11 P.M. ington to Philadelphia at 1-18 A. M. and 7-00
P. M. Only at 10-25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia,
jat

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLAN- 1864. 1804. TIC RAILBOAD. 1804.
SUMMER AHRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
On and after MONDAY, July, trains leave Vinestree!

Junction Accomm station, 5 30 P. M.
BETURSING LEAVES ATLANTIC,
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5 46 A. M.
Express, 7 98 A. M.
Fright, 11-30 A. M.
Mall, 448 P. M.

Man, 448 F. M.
Junction accommodation, 622 A. M.
Fare to Allan E. \$2.00. Round Trip Tickels (good only
r the day and train on which they are issued) \$7.00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS. Leave Vine Street 1915 A. M. and 1 50 P. M. Leave Haddonfold 145 P. M. and 245 P. M. ON SUNDAYS. Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A. M. Leaves Atlantic 448 P. M. joSO-47

DHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CEN

LEAVE EASTWARD. LEAVE WESTWARD. LEAVE FASTWARD.

1. FAVE WESTWARD.

ONGOL. 0.50 0.50 Philadelphia. 8.00 4.50
West Grove. 5.77 552 West Classior. 7.55 4.65
Avondale. 7.05 4.01 W. C. Juncilos. 9.98 6.11
Kennett. 7.90 4.17 Concord. 9.21 5.56
Chaddle Ford. 7.2 4.44 Chaddle Ford. 9.21 6.14
Concord. 8.00 5.40 Kennett. 10.05 6.37
W.C. Junction 8.15 5.15 Avondala. 10.21 6.54
Philadelphia. 8.22 0.26 West Grove. 10.25 7.02
West Chaster. 9.39 6.10 Oxford. 10.55 7.30
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from MS-EET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street for MS-EET Streets. West Philadelphia. Market Street Fassenger Railway Cars convey Pussengers to and from the Bepte.

Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and trough without change of cars.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

HENRY WEOD, Superintendent. CALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.— RUNning time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January
1931—
From Walbut Street Wharf at BA. M., Band t P. M.,
freight I2 N. Neutriling, leave Salom at 4 A. M., Sod A.
M., 110 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLES, Agent.

Secund Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
BY BELLAWARE Avonine,
184-11 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Seperintencent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVER-pool touching at Queetsicwn, Cork Harbor-the well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to and Philadelphia Steaming Company at State and Association of the Washington, Saturday, August 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 15.
CITY OF IOSDON, Saturday, August 25.
And every angeoeding Saturday, at Roon, Form Piet Washington, Larges OF PARSACE.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
Becamulic Line, salling from each port on
ATURDAYS, from diversiting from each
port pilk. Birred, no Salurday, Angust E. at to clock
The stemeship Sa NOS. Matthews, will sail from Philadeplial to Reaston, on Raturday, August E. at too clock A.
K. and the steamenly, KORMAS, Baker, from Boston for
Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. Al.
Those, now and substantial steamships form a regular
line, and high from each port phinchully on Salurdays
Insurances offected at one-dair the premium charged on
after varieties. note vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Nicipars are requested to send Slip Receips and Slike
Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations)
apply to
No. 528 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftance Lines, via Delaware and hurtain anal. The elements of these lines are leaving cally at Iro clock M., and 5 o clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & OO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—REOPENING
of the Nicararus Route.—The elegant new
eleminant GOLDEN RULE. will heave
Lowest rates of parsage through from Philadelphia to
Sau Francisco.

Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
By 16 in.*
No. 21; WALNUT Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY,
The Brilish ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Osriisis,
will sail as above.
For Bright or passage, apply to
THOMAS BUGGARDSON & CO.,
p31-tf Eco.

SHEARS THE PERSON AND AND ADDRESS.

RAILROAD LINES.

ARRANGEMENTS OF 1864. and Way Places WALBUT STREET WHARF, Will leave as follows, viz. - At 6 A M, wa Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ac At S A. M , via Camden and Jersey City, Morning At 13 M , via Camden and Amboy, C and A. Accom-11 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenser). 15 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Case Ticket

M., via Cattiden and amboy Accommoda reight and Passenger), lat Class Ticket To Class to Change, an Class Tokel. 15.

For Mauch Chunk, Alleutewn, Bethleheer, Belvidero, Easten, Lambestville, Fremington, &c. 202 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincoloven, at 5 A. M., 12 104 5 P. M.

For Freebold at 5 A. M. and P. M.

For Freebold at 5 A. M. and P. M.

For Stations, Riverton, Belanco, Reverly, Rurlington, Foresco, Bus dentour, &c. at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 30, 5 and 8 P. M.

The Stationary of the Stat

For Patteryra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burling-on at 7 F. M ion at 7 F. M
Ricamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlinston, Reverly,
Torresdale, and Tacony at 9:30 A. M. and 2 30 F. M.
LINES FROM RENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:— KENSIGNIOS DESCRIPTION ALLA, M., (night) wis Kensington and Sew York, Washington and New York Mall.
At 11 15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express
At 420 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Ex-At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City.
At 6:35 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City.
Washington and New York Express.
Sunday hors leave at 4 A. M. and 6:5 P. M. There will
be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.
For Water Can, Stroudsburg, Strambon, Wilkesbarre,
Moutrose, Gireat Bend, March Chunk, Alterbown, Betthehem, Belvidere, Easten, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at
715 A. M. This line comnects with the train leaving Easton
for Manch Chunk at 3:30 P. M.
For Lembertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 B and 11 15 A. M., and 5
F. M. P. M. For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissionalug, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5-16, and 8 P. M. Tho 2 A. M. Line

Frankfird at 9 A. M., 5, 7 to, and ct. M. runs is firsted.

EFF For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the care on Fifth attent, above Walton, half an hour before departure. The Care ren into the Depot, and on artival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passanger, Passenger are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their weathy apparet. All baggage over fifty pound to be paid for walter apparet. All baggage over fifty pound to be paid for walter, The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Deliat per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond \$100, except by special section. Grabam's Baggage Express will call for and deliver has gare at the Depots. Orders to be left at No 1 WALNUT at cet. Wal. H. GATZMEH, Agent. August 8, 1864.

August 8, 1864.

KWM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

August 8, 1864.

From foot of Courtians arrest at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via
Jersey City and Camden; a. 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and
12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kennington.

From foot of Barciay street, at 4 A. M. and 2 P. M., via
Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M.

(Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

CREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND A all the stations on the Cannden and Amboy and con-necting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Wainst street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sandaya ex-cepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

ight most be delivered before 334 P. M. to be for-Preight most be delivered before \$5; P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunz,
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunz,
aleo on the Bervidere, belaware, and Flemington, the New
Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Bursington,
and Monnt Bruly Railroads, received and isovarded up to
125 so check P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received
up to 2° check P. M.

The Belvidere Belaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey
Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey
Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and
Easse Railroad

Central Relifroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and conshores, must in every instance besent with each lead of goods, or no receipt will be given Increased facilities has inc been made for the transports. It is not to try this route When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAS (AGANCS) and the following the following the prove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the ALTES FREEMAN, Preight Agent, No. 288 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent, 133-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1854, the Trains for New York, leaving Kenni; ston Depot, Philadelphia, at 3-12 A. M. (Night), and 2-30 F. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7-30 F. M., will not take in nor leaving the Washington Passangers, and will not take in nor let out any passens are between said cities.

The 16 A. M. and 12 Midmight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11-50 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the informediate stations and Baltmore, Washington, and the 11-50 A. M. and 18 D. M. Lines from New York.

Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11-15 A. M., 400, and 6-45 P. M., and 12-50 midmight, and from Washington to Mand 6-45 P. M., and 12-50 midmight, and from Washington State Wharf (via Canden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., nor New York.

And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7.A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midmight, and from Resident States of the Mandelphia from States of A. M., and 2 P. M., ja5-16

WM. A. GATZMER, J. Scholl.

4. PENNSYLVANIA 1864. CENCRAL RAHEKOAD. RIVAT DOUBLE-TRACK SIGHT ROUTE TO WART NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

Mass Train at.
Through Enpress at
Through Enpress at
Parke-burg Train, No. 1, at.
Parke-burg Train, No. 2 at.
Harristory Accommodation at
Lamaster Train at
Paois Accommodation (Jeaves West Philiadelphia) at

Paoli Accommodation (Jeaves West Philadelphia) at:
Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach 'A toom for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the alght at the Lean House, and in the member may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of

the tight at the Loran Rouse, and it the mention may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, case, of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its matculaterit scenery.

The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.

The Ball Train, Fast Line, and Through Express commect at Pitts burg with through Trains on all diversing roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Missistapp and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwast to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tekents to Glevenac, Denoit Chicago, St Paul, Colombus, Indianapoits, St Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Whoeling, Dayton, Cincinnat, Lonisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and bagsage chicked through.

The Through Express, leaving at 10-30 P. M., connects at Bairsville intersection with a train on this road for Bisiryville, Indiana, &c.

ERENSHURE AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10-30 P. M., connects of the Cresson, at 19-35 A., with a train on the road for Bisiryville, Indiana, &c.

or Ebenaburg A train also leaves Cresson for Ebenaburg 18:16 P.M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.

The Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and Through Express at 0:30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidayshurg at 7:25 P. M., and 8:16 A. M., VIRONE AND CLEAPFIELD BRANCH RAHLROAD. The Through Express Train, seaving at 10:20 P. M., consects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Roige and Philipsurg, and by Raid Eagle Valley Hallroad for Port Matilda discsburg, and Beliefonte. burg, and by Raid Eagle Valley Kallroad for Port Matida Mineshery, and Relegionte.

HENTINGHON AND BROAD TOP RAILBOAD. The Through Express Train, leaving at 10 30 P. M., connects at Buntungdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 40% A. M.

OKTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILHOADS.

For Sonbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Ebnira, Rochester, Robalo, and Niazara Falls, onascengers taking the Smill Train at 70% A. M., and the Terroute Express at 10 00 F. M., daily obsery bundays, so directly through, without change of cats between Philadelphia and Williamsport.

without things of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.

For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains
leaving at 8 A. M. and "20 F. M., connect at Columbia
with trains an the Northern Central Railroad.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Mail Train at 7 25 A. M., and through Express at
10 9 F. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle,
Clambersburg, and Hazarsburg with trains for Carlisle,
Clambersburg, and Hazarsburg with trains for Carlisle,
Clambersburg, and Hazarsburg with trains for Carlisle,
The trains leaving at 725 A. M. and 270 F. M., connect
at Downingsown with trains on this road to Wayneesburg
and 'I interince disclessification.

For flatter information affly at the Passenger Station,
S. E. carner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

JAMES COWDEN Ticket Agost.

For 1. 3, 6, 5 or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living cut of town, or located on
or hear the line of the road.

For 26 trips is tween any two points, at about two cents
per mile. These lickets are intended for the use of families
traveling trouvently, and are of great advantage to persons
making occasional trips.

SCHOOL TICKETS,
For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending
achool in the city.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the CHZ.

WESTEIN EMIGRATION.

An Emigrary Accommodation train leaves No. 187 Dock street unity (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'close P. M., obvering a comparishe mode of travel to families going west, at paid to bangage, for which checks are given, and bangage for which checks are given, and bangage burwarded by the same train with passengers.

For full information, apply to

Fig. M. 18 FUNK, Emigrant Agent, No. 187 DOCK Street.

MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

An agent of this reliable Express Company will plan through each train which the passengers, which expressed the property of the property of the property of the street, and the up checks and deliver bagging to any part or the city. Baggage will be called for promptly wene orders are left at the plane gags up to the reliable of the property wene orders are left at the Panacogys Dupot, Elevenda and Martin streets. The traveling public are assured that of the traveling public are assured to the first street of the traveling public are assured to the first streets. The traveling public are assured to the first street of the accordance of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconstit, Iows, or Missoury, of the West, by steamers from Fittsburg.

The rates of frequist te and from any point in the Wast by the Penny irania Central Railroad are as a re charged by other Railroad Compandes. Merchanics and shippers entireting the transportation of the gift to this Company can traly with confidence on the appendy trainst.

For freight courtered at a shipping directions, apply to or

its apendy transit.

For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company >-S. B. KINGSTON, Fr. Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Putsburg
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NEW RAILROAD LINE NOES THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

EXPURSION THREETS 45, GOOD FOR THREE DA
ON and after MONDAY, About 1, 1864, trains will b
foot of VINE, Street, Philadelphia, every morning at
M. (Bamby ye excepted), the ce by the Camber and
Farthe and Haritan and Delivere hay the Camber and
Monmouth, and by the commodisms steamer Jesse 4, to lock of Aliantle street, Brooklyin; teturning, leave
largic Street Whart avery day (Sundays excepted),
A. M. A Mr. Travelers to the city of New York are motified a apply for passage by this line, the State of New John that fire granted to the Camera and Amboy prompted exclusive privilege of carrying passangers and femily lives the critical Philadelphia and New York. by W. F. GRIFFITTE, tieneral Superintends

DHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN HALLEGAD.
OR 2018 After MONDAY, May 16, 1984, until tus-Leave Philaderphia 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12 A, M.; 1, 2, 7 D; 4, 5, 5), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A, M.; 1, 2, 7 D; 4, 5, 5), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17 M Leave Germanteen, 6, 7, 7 30, 9, 9, 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 18, 11, 20 A m The 2ndown, and the 35 and 55 trains up, do not a in the Germanteen Branch of the CHES NO. the Germantawn Branch.
CHES NUT HILL HAILROAD.
Leave Philodelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 a. Mar 2, 25, 35, 34, ord 1.1 2. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 770, s. 940, 1146 A. M. 1746, 540, 640, 840, and 1040 F. M.
FOR CONSHORDER N. AND NORMATOWN, 5
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 836, 1146 A. M.; 135, 6, 641, 15, 655, and 114 F. M.
Leave Normatown, 54, 7, 780, 9 and 11 A. M.; 18

Tard 9 P. M.
Tard 9 P. M.
The deciration of will store at Wissahlekon, Manaya and Consbooksen only
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 800, 11-95 A. M., 134, 5, 43415, 805 and 174 P. M.
Leave Manayanak, 54, 78, 820, 934, 1154 A. M., 2, H. K. SMITH, General Superir tendend Depot, NISTH and GREEN Stre NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD POR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EAST MATCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESHARRE, WILLIAMSPORT. LIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL PRAINS,
and after MONDAY, June 12, 1664, Passenger T
ieave the New Lepot, THIRD Street, shove The
street, Philadelphia, duity (Sundays excepted

con street, Falladesphia, daily (Sundays excepted offlows — 7 A M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, M. A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, M. A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, M. (1994) M. (Accomposation) for Boylestown, 1994. M. (Accomposation) for Prov. W. A. M. (1994) for Bethlehem, Fashen, A. M. (1994) for Bethlehem, Fashen, A. M. (1994) for Bethlehem, Fashen, A. M. (1994) for Bethlehem, M. M. (Accomposation) for Bethlehem, A. M. (Accomposation) for Faringian.

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17 P. M. (Accomposation) for Formula.

18 P. M. (Accomposation) for Formula

READING RAILRO FROM PHILADEL-BIA TO THE INTERIOR FENNS LVANIA, THE SCHUTZKILL, SUB-QUEBANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY, NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADA

PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTRENTE
ALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following the control of the ALLOWIILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the four cours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 Id A. M., for Reading, Lebanion, Ebbraia, Columbia, Harristourg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tag. Sundary, Williamsport, Emira, Sochoster, Nagara, Burialo, Aleadow, Wilkesbarra-Pitukon, Yerk, Ce. Clambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Paper, its Relivead trains for Ephrana, Litz, and Columbia with the Lebanon Valley train for Herri-burg, &c. 12. CLINTON with Catwinsa Railroad trains in Wilkes-Williamsport, Lock Hawen, Emire, &c., at EABURG with 'Northern Centrals, "Combestiant Viral and "Schwight and Susqueinanana" brains for Korberland, Williamsport, Lock Hawen, Emire, &c., at EABURG with 'Northern Central Railroad trains for Richory, Northern Central Railroad trains for Richolm Northern Central Railroad trains for Subory, Northern Central Railroad trains for Millon, Williams, 2017, Eduard.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Relifered trains for Milton, Williams, ort., Elmira, B. S.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6-60 A. Movelophina at all westerns, arriving in Philadelphia.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 200 fb; arri

Reading at 8-60 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia is avelophic at 8A. A.

Potseville at 9-16 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia

F. M. Afternoon, trains leave the Philadelphia at 200 F. M., arriving at Harrisona, at 2.

Portsville at 2-20 F. M., arriving at Harrisona, at 2.

Portsville at 2-20 F. M., arriving at Market trains, with a page of two-field philadelphia at 1 P. M. for Reading at 4M arriving at 2.

Market trains, with a page of two-field philadelphia at 3 P. M., arriving at 4M arriving at New York EXPLESS FOR THE BUILDING AND NEW YORK EXPLESS FOR THE BUILDING AND THE BUILDING AN

at 146 P. M. Sleeping Call Book Pitching, we change.

Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Larrisburg he 2 New 8t 6 A.M. and 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VAL. IT KAILED D. M. 20 P. Luring from Tuscarora at 6 th a 55 and 20 P. Luring from Tuscarora at 6 th a 55 and 20 P. Luring from Tuscarora at 6 th a 55 and 20 P. Luring from Marrisburg at 2 M. M. 20 P. Luring leave Auburg at 2 M. M. 20 P. Luring from Marrisburg at 3 for Phasegry Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 l. 20 for the grow returning from Marrisburg at 3 for Phasegry Through first-class theket and explanation factors and the principal points in the North and West and C. The following tickets are obtainable only at the 5 BRADFORD, Trassurer, No. 22 S. FOURTH Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Supedent, Ecalling:

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Good for 2000 males, between all points, at \$65 for families and firms.

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For three, all, mine, or twelve months, for holds te all points, at reduced rates. For three air, air, or twelve mentis, for held to all points, at reduced rates. CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnis-cards, entitling thousalves and wires to ticket fire.
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From Philadelphis to principal stations, good for the Audit of the Aud as the Ticket Office, at THETRENTH and CALLOV Streets.

Goods of all descriptions for warded to all the points, from the Company's freight depot, it and William Street, and William Street, and William Street, and Street, a as follows:

Laxy Philadelphia From the Breach, corner of FRIST and MARKET Sureach, S. M. Huds A. P. M. 450 P. M. 642 P. M. Huds A. Philadelphia Depot calmad from Eight EPAT MARKET Streets to Villett Milder and MA

MARKET circus to the transfer and Market circus.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MA Byrset, 620 A. M., 746 A. M. 11 A. 2, 2 P. M., 2 to The care of the West Policies of 2, 2 P. M., 2 to The care of the West Policies of 2, 2 P. M., 2 to The care of the West Policies of 2, 2 P. M., 2 to The care of the West Policies of 2 P. M. Leave Philadelphia to 5 ill A. M. a. 220 P. M. Leave West Chester it A. A. and 2 T. P. M., 2 T. A. Jas-tf BENRY WOOD, General Superinters.

WIEST JERSEY RAILEROAD LIN.
Commencine on MONDAY, June 29, 1968
Wainst Street Where.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At 6 nod 10 A M. 1 nod 4 20 P. M.
For Salambero, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glasabero, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M. and 4 and 4 so
For Woodbury, Gioncester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M.
and 4 and 6 P. M.
Cape May at 6 and 1 P. A. M. and 5 III.
Miliville at 7-30 A. M. and P. and 6 20.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1 IV. M.
Beidgelon at 6 10 A. M., 120 P. M.
Glassbore at 7 10 and 8 25 A. M., 223, 3
Woodbury 21, 7, 740 and 25 A. M., 23, 3
and 5 IZ P. M.

THE WEST JERNEY EXPRESS
Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will dispuse, and attend to all the usual by
unitiess. Heavy privities that by 6 A
use to sent to the office that by 6 A
to articles by this line must be sent by K.E. Le
yeld measuring again, in the myll J. VAN KENBELLARER 1864. PHILADELPHIA AT 1.3 PHILADELPHIA AT 1.3 PHILADELPHIA AT 1.3 PHILADELPHIA AT 1.4 PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA AT 1.4 PHILADELPHIA PHILA

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J. W. Raynolds, Erie.

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